

دروس اللغة العربية

Lessons of the Arabic Language

لغير الناطقين بها

For Non-Native Speakers

الجزء الثالث

Book 3

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Annotated Solutions

General Exercises

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Language
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Revision History

[illegible]

Note:

Translations of the Qur'anic ayahs given in this lesson are based on the literal translation of the Arabic words to help promote an understanding of the Holy Qur'an in its original language. For the mainstream translation of the ayahs, please consult the Qur'an translations offered by Saheeh International and others.

مِنْ أُبْنِيَةِ مَصَادِرِ الْفِعْلِ الثَّلَاثِيِّ الْمَجْرَدِ *

From structures/patterns of the verbal nouns of the three-letter verb.

- 1- (١) فَعْلٌ : ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ : ضَرْبٌ . فَهَمَ يَفْهَمُ : فَهْمٌ . قَالَ يَقُولُ : قَوْلٌ • To hit : Hitting • To understand : Understanding • To say : Saying • To invade : Invasion, • To prohibit/forbid : Prohibition
- 2- (٢) فَعْلٌ : طَلَبَ يَطْلُبُ : طَلَبٌ . نَظَرَ يَنْظُرُ : نَظْرٌ . عَمَلَ يَعْمَلُ : عَمَلٌ • To seek : Seeking • To look : Looking • To work : Working • To work hard : Exertion, • To be happy : Being happy
- 3- (٣) فَعْلٌ : كَذَبَ يَكْذِبُ : كَذِبٌ . لَعَبَ يَلْعَبُ : لَعِبٌ . حَلَفَ يَحْلِفُ : حَلْفٌ • To lie : Lying • To play : Playing • To take an oath : Taking oath
- 4- (٤) فَعْلٌ : حَفِظَ يَحْفَظُ : حِفْظٌ . عَلِمَ يَعْلَمُ : عِلْمٌ . ذَكَرَ يَذْكُرُ : ذِكْرٌ • To preserve, memorize : Preservation • To know : Knowing • To remember : Remembrance
- 5- (٥) فَعْلٌ : كَبُرَ يَكْبُرُ : كِبَرٌ . عَظُمَ يَعْظُمُ : عِظْمٌ . صَغُرَ يَصْغُرُ : صِغَرٌ • To grow old : Growing old • To be great, powerfull : Becoming great • To be small : Being small • To be pleased : Pleasing
- 6- (٦) فَعْلٌ : شَكَرَ يَشْكُرُ : شُكْرٌ . شَرَبَ يَشْرَبُ : شَرْبٌ . وَدَّ يَوَدُّ : وَدٌّ • To thank : Thanking • To drink : Drinking • To want : Affection • To resent : Being resentful
- 7- (٧) فَعْلٌ : هَدَى يَهْدِي : هُدًى . سَرَى يَسْرِي : سُرًى • To guide : Guiding • To travel by night : Travelling

Most of these patterns are as they

are heard (used by Arabs). As for the verbal nouns of the augmented three-letter verb and un-augmented four-letter and three-letter verb, (they are) on a pattern/rule (logically derived).

- 8- **فَعَلَةٌ** : رَحِمَ يَرْحَمُ : رَحْمَةٌ . كَثُرَ يَكْثُرُ : كَثَرَةٌ . حَارَ يَحَارُ : حَيْرَةٌ .
 • To be kind : Passionate • To be more, increase : Abundance
 • To be confused : Confusion
- 9- **فَعَلَةٌ** : غَلَبَ يَغْلِبُ : غَلَبَةٌ . شَكَأَ يَشْكُو : شَكَاةٌ (أَصْلُهُ : شَكْوَةٌ) .
 • To overcome : Winning
 • To doubt, complain : Complaining
- 10- **فَعَلَةٌ** : سَرَقَ يَسْرِقُ : سَرَقَةٌ .
 • To steal : Stealing
- 11- **فَعَلَةٌ** : حَمَى يَحْمِي : حِمْيَةٌ . عَصَمَ يَعِصِمُ : عِصْمَةٌ .
 • To protect : Protection
 • To preserve : Preservation
- 12- **فَعَلٌ** : دَعَا يَدْعُو : دَعْوَى . شَكَأَ يَشْكُو : شَكْوَى .
 • To invite : Inviting
 • To doubt, complain : Complaining
- 13- **فَعَلٌ** : ذَكَرَ يَذْكُرُ : ذِكْرَى .
 • To remember : Remembering
- 14- **فَعَلٌ** : رَجَعَ يَرْجِعُ : رُجْعَى .
 • To return : Return, returning
- 15- **فَعْلَانٌ** : جَالَ يَجُولُ : جَوْلَانٌ . دَارَ يَدُورُ : دَوْرَانٌ . خَفَقَ يَخْفُقُ :
 خَفْقَانٌ . هَاجَ يَهِيْجُ : هَيْجَانٌ . شَنَأَ يَشْنَأُ : شَنَانٌ .
 • To wander : Wandering
 • To go around : Going around
 • To tremble : Trembling, shaking • To agitate, provoke : Agitating
 • To hate : Hating
- 16- **فَعْلَانٌ** : نَسِيَ يَنْسِي : نَسْيَانٌ . حَرَّمَ يَحْرِمُ : حَرْمَانٌ . رَضِيَ يَرْضَى :
 رِضْوَانٌ .
 • To forget : Forget • To forbid : Prohibit
 • To be pleased : Being pleased
- 17- **فَعْلَانٌ** : رَجَحَ يَرْجِحُ : رُجْحَانٌ . غَفَرَ يَغْفِرُ : غُفْرَانٌ . كَفَرَ يَكْفُرُ :
 كُفْرَانٌ .
 • To incline : Being inclined, pre-pondering • To forgive : Forgiving
 • To disbelieve, cover : Disbelieving
- 18- **فَعَالٌ** : ذَهَبَ يَذْهَبُ : ذَهَابٌ . نَجَحَ يَنْجَحُ : نَجَاحٌ . فَسَدَ يَفْسُدُ :
 فَسَادٌ . صَلَحَ يَصْلَحُ : صَلَاحٌ . نَفَذَ يَنْفِذُ : نَفَادٌ .
 • To go : Going
 • To be successful : Succeeding
 • To be corruption : Corrupting
 • To be good : Being good • To be exhausted : Exhausting (Running out of)
 (To run out of)

- 19- **فَعَالٌ** (١٩) نَكَحَ يَنْكَحُ : نِكَاحٌ . قَامَ يَقُومُ : قِيَامٌ . صَامَ يَصُومُ : صِيَامٌ .
 • *To marry : Marrying* • *To stand : Standing*
 • *To fast : Fasting* • *To return : Returning* . أَبَ يَأُوبُ : إِيَابٌ .
- 20- **فُعَالٌ** (٢٠) سَأَلَ يَسْأَلُ : سُؤَالٌ . دَعَا يَدْعُو : دُعَاءٌ . مَزَحَ يَمْزَحُ :
 • *To ask : Questioning*
 • *To call : Call, Request* . مُزَاحٌ . سَعَلَ يَسْعَلُ : سُعَالٌ . زَكِمَ يُزَكِمُ : زُكَامٌ .
 • *To joke : Joking* • *To cough : Coughing* • *To catch a cold : Catching a cold*
- 21- **فَعَالَةٌ** (٢١) نَظَفَ يَنْظِفُ : نَظَافَةٌ . فَصَحَ يَفْصَحُ : فَصَاحَةٌ . ضَخِمَ
 • *To be clean : Clean*
 • *To be eloquent : Eloquence*
 • *To be large : Voluminous* • *To be charming : Charm/Elegance* . يَضْحَمُ : ضَخَامَةٌ . ظَرَفَ يَظْرِفُ : ظَرَافَةٌ .
- 22- **فَعَالَةٌ** (٢٢) كَتَبَ يَكْتُبُ : كِتَابَةٌ . قَرَأَ يَقْرَأُ : قِرَاءَةٌ . عَبَدَ يَعْبُدُ : عِبَادَةٌ .
 • *To write : Writing*
 • *To read : Reading* . صَانَ يَصُونُ : صِيَانَةٌ . تَلَا يَتْلُو : تِلَاوَةٌ . زَارَ يَزُورُ :
 • *To worship : Worshipping* • *To maintain : Maintaining*
 • *To recite : Reciting* • *To visit : Visiting* . زِيَارَةٌ .
- 23- **فَعَالِيَةٌ** (٢٣) كَرِهَ يَكْرَهُ : كَرَاهِيَةٌ . عَلِنَ يَعْلَنُ : عَلَانِيَةٌ .
 • *To dislike, hate : Disliking* • *To be open / become known : Being known, publicizing*
- 24- **فَعُولٌ** (٢٤) قَبِلَ يَقْبَلُ : قَبُولٌ . وَلِعَ يُولَعُ : وَلُوعٌ . يَلْعُ
 • *To accept : Accepting* • *To catch fire : Craving*
- 25- **فَعُولٌ** (٢٥) خَرَجَ يَخْرُجُ : خُرُوجٌ . رَكَعَ يَرْكَعُ : رُكُوعٌ . لَزِمَ يَلْزِمُ :
 • *To exit : Exiting* • *To bow down : Bowing*
 • *To be necessary : Being necessary* . لَزُومٌ . غَدَا يَغْدُو : غَدُوٌّ .
 • *To become : Coming*
- 26- **فُعُولَةٌ** (٢٦) سَهَّلَ يَسْهَلُ : سُهُولَةٌ . صَعَبَ يَصْعَبُ : صُعُوبَةٌ . عَذَبَ
 • *To become easy : Being easy*
 • *To become difficult : Being difficult*
 • *To be sweet, pleasant : Being sweet* . يَعْذِبُ : عَذُوبَةٌ .

27- (٢٧) فَعِيلٌ : رَنَّ يَرْنُ : رَنِينَ . أَنْ يَنْ : أَئِينَ . شَخَرَ يَشْخِرُ : شَخِيرٌ .

- To sound, ring : Ringing
- To moan, groan : Groaning
- To snore : Snoring
- To depart, move away : Departing

* لِكَثِيرٍ مِنَ الْأَفْعَالِ أَكْثَرُ مِنْ مَصْدَرٍ . *
For many of the verbs there are more than one verbal nouns.

يُذَكِّرُ الْمَصْدَرُ بَعْدَ الْفِعْلِ مَنْصُوباً عَلَى أَنَّهُ مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ ، نَحْوُ :
The verbal noun is mentioned after the verb in accusative (form) because it is an absolute object, e.g.:

- To be satisfied : Satisfying . رَضِيَ يَرْضَى رِضًا ، وَرِضَاءً ، وَرِضْوَانًا ، وَمَرْضَاةً .
- and accepting, and approving and gratifying . سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ سَمْعًا ، وَسَمَاعًا .
- To hear, listen : hearing and listening .

أَوْزَانُ جَمْعِ التَّكْسِيرِ

Patterns of the Broken Plurals

جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ عَلَى قِسْمَيْنِ : جَمْعُ قَلَّةٍ وَجَمْعُ كَثْرَةٍ .
The broken plural is of two kinds : Plural of few and plural of many.

فَجَمْعُ الْقَلَّةِ يَدُلُّ عَلَى ثَلَاثَةٍ فَمَا فَوْقَهَا إِلَى الْعَشْرَةِ .
So the plural of the few points to three and what is above it until ten.

وَجَمْعُ الْكَثْرَةِ يَدُلُّ عَلَى مَا فَوْقَ الْعَشْرَةِ إِلَى غَيْرِ نِهَايَةٍ .
And the plural of the many points to what is above ten to infinity (no-end).

وَيُسْتَعْمَلُ كُلُّ مِنْهُمَا فِي مَوْضِعِ الْآخَرِ مَجَازًا .
And each of them is used in place of the other (metaphorically), (i.e., they can be used interchangeably).

* The structures/patterns of the plural of the few: أَبْنِيَةُ جُمُوعِ الْقَلَّةِ *

1- (١) أَفْعُلُ : حَرْفُ أَحْرَفُ . شَهْرُ أَشْهُرُ . نَجْمُ أَنْجُمُ . عَيْنُ أَعْيُنُ .
• Letter , letters • أَفْعُلُ
• Month , months • Star , stars • Eye , eyes
• Face , faces • Palm , palms

2- (٢) أَفْعَالُ : عِنَبُ أَعْنَابُ . ثَوْبُ أَثَوَابُ . سَيْفُ أَسْيَافُ . قُفْلُ أَقْفَالُ .
• Grape , grapes • Dress , dresses • Sword , swords • Lock , locks

3- (٣) أَفْعَلَةٌ : رَغِيفُ أَرْغَفَةٍ . عَمُودُ أَعْمَدَةٍ . سِلَاحُ أَسْلِحَةٍ . طَعَامُ أَطْعَمَةٍ .
• Loaf , loaves • Column , columns • Weapon , weapons
• Meal , meals (foods)

4- (٤) فِعْلَةٌ : فَتَى فِتْيَةٍ . غُلَامٌ غُلَمَةٍ . صَبِيٌّ صَبِيَّةٌ . (صَبِيَّةٌ Young girl)
• Young man , young men • Boy (child) , boys (children)
• Young boy , young boys

* Structures/Patterns of the plurals of the many :

1- فُعْلٌ : أَحْمَرُ حَمْرَاءُ حُمْرٌ. أَعْمَى عَمَيَاءُ عُمًى. أَبْيَضُ بَيَاضًا بَيْضٌ

● To turn red , red , red (pl) (أَصْلُهُ بَيْضٌ).

● Blind , blind (f) , blind (pl)

● White , white , egg (its original بَيْضٌ)

2- فُعْلٌ : كِتَابٌ كُتِبَ. حِمَارٌ حُمُرٌ. سَرِيرٌ سُرُرٌ. جَدِيدٌ جُدُدٌ. رَسُولٌ

● Book , books

● Donkey , donkeys ● Bed , beds

● New , new (pl) ● Messenger , messengers ● City , cities ● Newspaper , newspapers

3- فُعْلٌ : غُرْفَةٌ غُرَفٌ. سُورَةٌ سُورٌ. مَدِينَةٌ مَدَنٌ. قَرْيَةٌ قُرًى. لَحِيَةٌ

● Room , rooms ● Surah , surahs

● Knife , knives ● Village , villages

● Beard , beards ● Big , big (Plural)

4- فِعْلٌ : إِبْرَةٌ إِبْرٌ. عِبْرَةٌ عِبْرٌ. حِجَّةٌ حَجَجٌ. مَرِيَّةٌ مَرًى.

● Needle (injection) , needles ● Admonition , admonitions

● Pilgrimage , pilgrimages ● Quarrel (dispute) , quarrels

5- فَعْلَةٌ : مَاشٍ مُشَاءً (أَصْلُهُ مُشِيَّةٌ). قَاضٍ قُضَاءٌ. رَامٌ رُمَاءٌ.

● Walking , walking (pl) ● Judge , judges ● Thrower (archer) , throwers

6- فَعْلَةٌ : طَالِبٌ طَلَبَةٌ. كَافِرٌ كُفْرَةٌ. فَاجِرٌ فَجْرَةٌ. سَيِّدٌ سَادَةٌ (أَصْلُهُ

● Student , students

● Non-believer , non-believers

● Immoral , immoral (pl) ● Sir , sirs (its original سَوْدَةٌ)

● Merchant , merchants (its original بَيْعَةٌ)

7- فَعْلَى : مَرِيضٌ مَرَضَى. قَتِيلٌ قَتْلَى. مَيِّتٌ مَوْتَى. جَرِيحٌ جَرْحَى.

● Sick , sick (pl) ● Casualty , casualties

● Deceased , deceased (pl) ● Wounded , wounded

● Fool , fools

- 8- **فَعَلَةٌ** : دِيكَ دِيكَةٌ . فِيلُ فَيْلَةٌ . قِرْدٌ قِرْدَةٌ . دُبٌّ دِيبَةٌ .
 • Rooster , roosters • Elephant , elephants • Monkey , monkeys • Bear , bears
- 9- **فَعَلٌ** : رَاكِعٌ رُكْعٌ . سَاجِدٌ سَجْدٌ . صَائِمٌ صَوْمٌ .
 • Bower , bowers • Worshipper , worshippers • Fasting person , fasting people
- 10- **فَعَالٌ** : طَالِبٌ طُلَّابٌ . رَاكِبٌ رُكَّابٌ . قَارِئٌ قُرَّاءٌ .
 • Student , students • Rider , riders • Reciter , reciters
- 11- **فِعَالٌ** : كَبِيرٌ كَبِيرَةٌ كِبَارٌ . ثَوْبٌ ثِيَابٌ . ذَنْبٌ ذَنَابٌ . جَبَلٌ جِبَالٌ .
 رَقَبَةٌ رِقَابٌ . ثَمَرٌ ثِمَارٌ . غَضَبَانٌ غَضَبِي غَضَابٌ . جَوْعَانٌ
 جَوْعَى جِيَاعٌ . قَائِمٌ قِيَامٌ . نَائِمٌ نِيَامٌ . أَثْنَى إِنْأَثٌ . أُعْجِفُ
 عِجَافٌ .
 • Big , big (f) , big (pl) • Dress , dresses • Wolf , wolves
 • Mountain , mountains • Neck , necks • Fruit , fruits
 • Angry , angry (f) , angry (pl) • Hungry , hungry (f) , hungry (pl)
 • Standing , standing (pl) • Sleeping , sleeping (pl) • Female , females
 • Thin (lean) , thin (pl)
- 12- **فُعُولٌ** : بَيْتٌ بَيُوتٌ . نَجْمٌ نُجُومٌ . أَسَدٌ أَسُودٌ . ذَكَرٌ ذُكُورٌ . سَاجِدٌ
 سُجُودٌ . شَهِيدٌ شُهُودٌ .
 • House , houses • Star , stars
 • Lion , lions • Male , males
 • Worshiper (prostrator) , worshippers • Witness , witnesses
- 13- **فُعْلَانٌ** : غُلَامٌ غُلَمَانٌ . نَارٌ نِيرَانٌ . جَارٌ جِيرَانٌ . تَاجٌ تَيْجَانٌ . خَرُوفٌ
 خِرْفَانٌ . غَزَالٌ غَزْلَانٌ . أَخٌ إِخْوَانٌ . نِسْوَةٌ نِسْوَانٌ .
 • Boy , boys
 • Fire , fires
 • Neighbor , neighbors • Crown , crowns • Sheep , sheep (pl) • Gazelle , gazelles
 • Brother , brothers • Woman , women
- 14- **فُعْلَانٌ** : شَابٌ شَبَّانٌ . رَاكِبٌ رُكَبَانٌ . أَسْوَدٌ سَوْدَانٌ . أَعْمَى
 عُمَيَّانٌ . ذَكَرٌ ذُكْرَانٌ . قَضِيبٌ قُضْبَانٌ . رَغِيفٌ رُغْفَانٌ .
 • Young man , young men • Rider , riders • Black , blacks
 • Blind , blinds • Male , males • Stick , sticks • Loaf , loaves

- 15- (١٥) فُعَلَاءُ : فَقِيرٌ فَقَرَاءٌ . بَخِيلٌ بُخْلَاءٌ . كَرِيمٌ كَرَمَاءٌ . جَلِيسٌ جُلَسَاءٌ .
 • Poor , poors • Miser , misers
 • Generous , generous (pl)
 • Sitter , sitters • Poet , poets • Deputy , deputies
- 16- (١٦) أَفْعَلَاءُ : طَبِيبٌ أَطْبَاءٌ . شَدِيدٌ أَشْدَاءٌ . عَزِيزٌ أَعَزَّاءٌ . قَوِيٌّ أَقْوِيَاءٌ .
 • Doctor , doctors
 • Intense , intense (pl)
 • Precious , precious (pl) • Strong , strong (pl) • Successor , successors
 • Rich , riches • Friend , friends
- 17- (١٧) فَوَاعِلُ : كَافِرَةٌ كَوَافِرُ . كَاذِبَةٌ كَوَازِبُ . زَوْبَعَةٌ زَوَابِعُ . طَابِعُ
 • Infidel (f) , infidels • Liar (f) , liars
 • Storm , storms
 • Postage stamp , postage stamps • Knight (cavalry) , knights
- 18- (١٨) فَعَائِلُ : رِسَالَةٌ رَسَائِلُ . صَحِيفَةٌ صَحَائِفُ . عَجُوزٌ عَجَائِزُ .
 • Letter , letters • Newspaper , newspapers • Old person , old persons
- 19- (١٩) فَعَالٍ : فَتَوَى فَتَاوٍ . صَحْرَاءُ صَحَارٍ .
 • Legal opinion , legal opinions • Desert , deserts
- 20- (٢٠) فَعَالِي : سَكْرَانٌ سَكَارَى . يَتِيمٌ يَتَامَى . أَيْمٌ أَيَامَى . طَاهِرٌ
 • Intoxicated person , intoxicated persons
 • Orphan , orphans • Widow , widows
 • Pure (clean) , pure (pl)
- 21- (٢١) فَعَالِيٌّ : كُرْسِيٌّ كَرَّاسِيٌّ . بُخْتِيٌّ بَخَاتِيٌّ . قُمْرِيٌّ قَمَارِيٌّ .
 • Chair , chairs • Fortune , fortunes • A type of dove (bird) , Doves
- 22- (٢٢) فَعَالِلُ : فُنْدُقٌ فَنَادِقُ . بُرْثَنٌ بَرَاثِنُ . بُرْعَمٌ بَرَاعِمُ . جَوْهَرٌ جَوَاهِرُ .
 • Hotel , hotels • Claw (tanon) , claws • Bud (blossom) , buds
 • Jewel , jewels

مَمْنُوعٌ مِنَ الصَّرْفِ

* فَعَالِيلٌ : قَنَدِيلٌ قَنَادِيلٌ . قِرْطَاسٌ قَرَاطِيسٌ . عَصْفُورٌ عَصَافِيرٌ . فَعَالِيلٌ :
 ● Candle , candles ● Paper sheet , paper sheets
 ● Bird (sparrow) , birds ● Cup , cups

تَلْمِيزٌ تَلَامِيزٌ / تَلَامِزَةٌ . أُسْتَاذٌ أُسَاتِيزٌ / أُسَاتِزَةٌ .
 ● Pupil , pupils ● Teacher , teachers/teachers

23- (٢٣) شَبَّهُ فَعَالِلٌ : مَسْجِدٌ مَسَاجِدٌ . مَنْبَرٌ مَنَابِرٌ . أَفْضَلُ أَفَاضِلٌ . : فَعَالِلٌ Resembling

● Masjid , masjids ● Minbar (place for Imam) , minbars
 ● Eminent , eminent (plural)

* شَبَّهُ فَعَالِلٌ : أُسْبُوعٌ أُسَابِيعٌ . مِفْتَاحٌ مَفَاتِيحٌ . : فَعَالِلٌ Resembling
 ● Week , weeks ● Key , keys

General Exercises تَارِينَ عَامَّةٌ

س ١ : أَقْرَأُ الْحَدِيثَ ثُمَّ أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الَّتِي تَلِيهِ :
Q1: Read the hadith then answer the questions which follow it.

- ① يَاعِبَادِي، إِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الظُّلْمَ عَلَى نَفْسِي وَجَعَلْتُهُ بَيْنَكُمْ مُحَرَّمًا فَلَا تَظَالَمُوا. ^{VI}
- ② يَاعِبَادِي، كُلُّكُمْ ضَالٌّ إِلَّا مَنْ هَدَيْتُهُ، فَاسْتَهِدُونِي أَهْدِكُمْ.
- ③ يَاعِبَادِي، كُلُّكُمْ جَائِعٌ إِلَّا مَنْ أَطْعَمْتُهُ، فَاسْتَطْعِمُونِي أُطْعِمَكُمْ.
- ④ يَاعِبَادِي، كُلُّكُمْ عَارٍ إِلَّا مَنْ كَسَوْتُهُ، فَاسْتَكَسُونِي أَكْسِكُمْ.
- ⑤ يَاعِبَادِي، إِنَّكُمْ تَخْطِئُونَ بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ، وَأَنَا أَغْفِرُ لَكُمْ الذُّنُوبَ جَمِيعًا. فَاسْتَغْفِرُونِي أَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ.

- ① O'my servants, indeed I forbade oppression upon myself and made it forbidden among you (all) so do not oppress (each other).
- ② O'my servants, all of you are lost except whom I guide, so seek guidance from me, I will guide you.
- ③ O'my servants, all of you are hungry except whom I feed so ask me for food, I will give you food.
- ④ O'my servants, all of you were naked except whom I clothed, so ask me, I will clothe you (all).
- ⑤ O'my servants, all of you are making mistakes the night and the day, and I forgive you all your sins, so ask (seek) forgiveness from me, I will forgive you.

FV (دو)

- 1- (A) What does تَجَلَّى denote here? And how many objects it makes/exceeds?
- تَجَلَّى الْيَتِيمُ وَتَجَلَّى إِلَى مَعْنَوَيْنِ

(B) Mention another meaning for تَجَلَّى, and provide example for it.

- بِمَعْنَى 'خَلَقَ' وَ'أَوَّجَدَ' جَعَلَ اللَّهُ السَّمَاءَ
and 'He originated' — Allah created (made) the Heavens. ^{FIV}

2- (أ) (٢) مَا الَّذِي حُذِفَ مِنْ (تَظَالَمُوا)؟ وَلِمَهُ؟
 (A) What is omitted from تَظَالَمُوا? And why?

- حُذِفَتْ التَّاءُ لِلتَّخْفِيفِ (تَظَالَمُوا) for brevity (reduction).
 The 'ta' has been omitted (تَظَالَمُوا) for brevity (reduction).

(ب) اذْكُرِ الْبَابَيْنِ اللَّذَيْنِ يَجُوزُ أَنْ يَقَعَ فِيهِمَا هَذَا الْحَذْفُ، وَاسْتَشْهِدْ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا بِآيَةٍ.

(B) Mention two forms in which this omission is permissible and quote / (present evidence) for every one of them with an ayah.

- Form \bar{I} تَفَاعَلَ and form \bar{V} تَفَعَّلَ
 - قَالَ تَعَالَى: (وَلَا تَنَابَزُوا بِالْأَلْقَابِ) وَقَالَ (وَلَا تَجَسَّسُوا)

The Exalted said 'And don't call/insult each other with (bad) names', and said 'Don't spy (on each other)'

(ج) مِنْ أَيِّ بَابٍ هَذَا الْفِعْلُ؟ وَمَاذَا يُفِيدُ هَذَا الْبَابُ هُنَا فِي هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ؟ وَلِهَذَا الْبَابُ مَعْنَى آخَرٍ.

(C) From which form is this verb? And what does this form denote here in this hadith? And there is another meaning for this form. Mention it, and give an example for it.

تَفَاعَلَ is from the form \bar{FV} (FVI) and is used for group and reciprocal actions, and it has another meaning which is to pretend something, e.g.:

(مَرَضَ - يَمْرُضُ - تَمَارَضَ)، (فَرَحَ - يَفْرَحُ - تَفَاعَرَضَ)، (عَانَ - يَكُونُ - تَعَاوَنَ)

(٣) اسْتَخْرِجْ مِنَ الْحَدِيثِ فِعْلًا ثَلَاثِيًا مُجَرَّدًا، وَادْكُرْ بَابَهُ وَمَصْدَرَهُ، وَمَصْدَرَهُ الْمِيمِيَّ.

3- Extract from the hadith a pure three-letter verb, and mention its form and its verbal noun, and its mimi verbal noun.

- فِعْلُ أَمَرَ: (أَمَرَ - يُعْطَرُ) مِنْ (عَفَرَ - يُعْغِرُ)، مَصْدَرُهُ عَفْرَانًا، مَصْدَرُهُ الْمِيمِيُّ مَغْفِرَةٌ، بَابُ (ضَرَبَ - يَضْرِبُ) (مَنْعَلَةٌ)

(٤) اسْتَخْرِجْ مِنَ الْحَدِيثِ فِعْلًا ثَلَاثِيًا مَزِيدًا بِحَرْفٍ وَاحِدٍ، وَادْكُرْ بَابَهُ، وَمَصْدَرَهُ، وَاسْمَ فَاعِلِهِ.

4- Extract from the hadith an augmented three-letter verb which is augmented by one letter, and mention its form, and its verbal noun, and its active participle.

- (حَرَّمَ - يُحَرِّمُ)، مَصْدَرُهُ تَحْرِيمًا، مِنْ (بَابِ تَفَعَّلَ - FII) اسْمُ فَاعِلِهِ مُحَرِّمٌ

5- Specify the form/formula of every noun that follows, and mention its verbs.

- 1, Gone astray/misguided : ضَالٌّ (أَصْلُهُ ضَالٌّ) : إِسْمُ النَّاعِلِ مِنَ الْفِعْلِ (ضَلَّ - يَضِلُّ)
- 2, Naked : عَارٍ (هُوَ إِسْمٌ مَنُصُوبٌ أَصْلُهُ عَارِيٌّ) : إِسْمُ النَّاعِلِ مِنَ الْفِعْلِ (عَارَى - يَعْرِى)
- 3, Hungry : جَائِعٌ (أَصْلُهُ جَائِعٌ) : إِسْمُ النَّاعِلِ مِنَ الْفِعْلِ (جَاعَ - يَجُوعُ)
- 4, Haram : مُحَرَّمٌ : إِسْمُ الْمَفْعُولِ مِنَ الْفِعْلِ (حَرَّمَ - يُحَرِّمُ)

6- Analyze what has a line under it, with complete analysis (shown at the beginning of Q#1).

- 1 يا عبادي، إِنِّي حَرَمْتُ الظُّلْمَ عَلَى نَفْسِي وَجَعَلْتُهُ بَيْنَكُمْ مُحَرَّمًا فَلَا تَظَالُمُوا.
 - 2 كُلُّكُمْ ضَالٌّ إِلَّا مَنْ هَدَيْتُهُ، فَاسْتَهْدُونِي أَهْدِكُمْ.
 - 3 يا عبادي، كُلُّكُمْ جَائِعٌ إِلَّا مَنْ أَطْعَمْتُهُ، فَاسْتَطْعِمُونِي أَطْعِمَكُمْ.
 - 4 يا عبادي، كُلُّكُمْ عَارٍ إِلَّا مَنْ كَسَوْنَهُ، فَاسْتَكْسِبُونِي أَكْسِبَكُمْ.
 - 5 يا عبادي، إِنَّكُمْ تَخْطِئُونَ بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ، وَأَنَا أَغْفِرُ لَكُمْ الذُّنُوبَ جَمِيعًا. فَاسْتَغْفِرُونِي أَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ.
- الظُّلْمُ : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ، وَعَلَامَةٌ نُصْبِهِ فَتَحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- مُحَرَّمًا : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ، وَعَلَامَةٌ نُصْبِهِ فَتَحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- كُلُّكُمْ : كُلٌّ : مُبْتَدَأٌ مَرْفُوعٌ وَهُوَ مُضَاتٌ، وَعَلَامَةٌ رَفْعِهِ ضَمَّةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- كُلُّكُمْ : كُمٌ : ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلٍّ جَرٍّ، مُضَاتٌ إِلَيْهِ
- مَنْ : مَنْ : اِمْتِصُولَةٌ، مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلٍّ نَصْبٍ، مُتَّشَنٍّ
- أَهْدِ : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مُجَرَّدٌ بِالطَّلَبِ، وَعَلَامَةٌ جُزْمِهِ حَذْفُ حَرْبِ الْعِلَّةِ
- عَارٍ : خَبَرٌ مَرْفُوعٌ وَعَلَامَةٌ رَفْعِهِ ضَمَّةٌ مُقَدَّرَةٌ عَلَى الْبَاءِ الْمَحْذُوفَةِ لِأَنَّهَا مَنْقُوصٌ
- أَكْسِ : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مُجَرَّدٌ بِالطَّلَبِ وَعَلَامَةٌ جُزْمِهِ حَذْفُ حَرْبِ الْعِلَّةِ (كَسَا - يَكْسُو)
- جَمِيعًا : مَنْصُوبٌ لِأَنَّهُ تَوَكِيدٌ تَابِعٌ لِلْمَوْكِدِ فِي نَصْبِهِ

س ٢ : اِقْرَأِ الْآيَةَ الْكَرِيمَةَ، ثُمَّ أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الَّتِي تَلِيهَا :
يَبْلُغُ + نَ

﴿إِنَّمَا يَبْلُغَنَّ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَاهُمَا فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا أَفٍّ وَلَا تَنْهَرُهُمَا وَقُلْ

'of either one of them or both

لَهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا﴾ (17: 23) of them reach old age, do not say to them uff and do not express anger to them, and say to them (talk to them) with respectful words.'

1- (١) مَا أَصْلُ (إِمَّا)؟ وَمَا حُكْمُ تَوْكِيدِ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ بَعْدَهُ؟
 (إِذَا)؟
 And what is the ruling of the use of the present tense after it?

- أَصْلُهُ (إِنْ) الشَّرْطِيَّةُ (مَا) الرَّائِدَةُ وَحُكْمُ تَوْكِيدِ الْمُضَارِعِ بَعْدَهُ قَرِيبٌ مِنَ الْوَاجِبِ بِنَوْنِ الثَّقِيلَةِ
- Its original is conditional إِنْ, and the increased مَا and the ruling of emphasis of the mudarai is close to compulsory, with the nun of heavy weight.

2- (٢) لَمْ أَقْتَرَنَّ (لَا تَقُلْ) بِالْفَاءِ؟
 Why (لَا تَقُلْ) is linked or joined with Fa?

- Because the jawab of shart is a talabi verb.

3- (٣) أَعْرَبَ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌ.
 Analyze what has a line underneath it.

- عِنْدَ : ظَرَفُ زَمَانٍ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نُصْبِهِ فَتْحَةُ ظَاهِرَةٍ وَهُوَ مُضَاتٌ
- لَمْ : ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ مُضَاتٌ إِلَيْهِ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْفَتْحِ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ
- الْكِبَرِ : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نُصْبِهِ فَتْحَةُ ظَاهِرَةٍ
- أَنْتَ : اِسْمُ نَفْسٍ مُضَارِعٍ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْكَسْرِ وَقَاعِلُهُ ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنَا ، وَالْجُحْلَةُ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ مَنُورُ الْقَوْلِ
- قَوْلًا : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ

Q3: What is the analysis of that which has a line under it in that which comes (next).
 س ٣ : مَا إِعْرَابُ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌ فِيمَا يَأْتِي : اِسْتَفْصَاءٌ

1- (١) ﴿فَلَمَّا رَأَى الْقَمَرَ بَازِغًا قَالَ هَذَا رَبِّي﴾ . (٦:٧٧) 'So when he saw the moon rising, he said this is my Lord.'

- الْقَمَرُ : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نُصْبِهِ فَتْحَةُ ظَاهِرَةٍ
- بَازِغًا : حَالٌ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نُصْبِهِ فَتْحَةُ ظَاهِرَةٍ (لِأَنَّ رَأَى بَصَرِيَّةً)

2- (٢) ﴿إِنَّهُمْ يَرَوْنَهُ بَعِيدًا﴾ . (الضَّمِيرُ يَعُودُ عَلَى وَقُوعِ الْعَذَابِ) . (٧٥:٦) 'Indeed they see it far off'.
 (The pronoun returns to the occurrence of the torment).

- هُ : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الضَّمِّ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ
- بَعِيدًا : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ ثَانٍ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نُصْبِهِ فَتْحَةُ ظَاهِرَةٍ

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س ٤ : أَعْرَبْ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌّ فِي الْبَيْتِ الْآتِي : (نَالَ - يَنَالُ - نَيْلٌ)

- So have patience in the field /matter of death with patience. So the attaining of the immortality is not possible.
- فَمَا نَيْلُ الْخُلُودِ بِمُسْتَطَاعٍ
- صَبْرًا : مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ مَنصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ لُصْبِهِ فَتَحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- نَيْلٌ : إِسْمٌ (مَا) الْحِجَازِيَّةُ مَرْفُوعٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ رَفْعِهِ ضَمَّةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- بِمُسْتَطَاعٍ : حَبْرٌ (مَا) الْحِجَازِيَّةُ ، مَجْرُورٌ لَفْظًا بِالْيَاءِ الرَّائِدَةِ ، مَنصُوبٌ مَحَلًّا

س ٥ : أَعْرَبْ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌّ فِيمَا يَأْتِي :

﴿ قَالَ : كَمْ لَبِثْتَ ؟ قَالَ : لَبِثْتُ يَوْمًا أَوْ بَعْضَ يَوْمٍ . قَالَ : بَلْ لَبِثْتَ مِائَةَ عَامٍ ﴾ .

- He said : How long did you stay ? He said : I stayed a day or some part of a day . He said : Nay you stayed one hundred years .
- كَمْ : (إِسْمٌ اسْتِفْهَامٍ) ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الشُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ
- يَوْمًا : مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ مَنصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ لُصْبِهِ فَتَحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- بَعْضَ : مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَى (يَوْمًا) مَنصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ لُصْبِهِ فَتَحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ
- مِائَةَ : عَدَدٌ نَابٍ عَنِ الظَّرْفِ الزَّمَانِ مَنصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ لُصْبِهِ فَتَحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ
- (نَابٌ - يَنْوِبُ - نَائِبٌ)

س ٦ : اِقْرَأْ الْبَيْتَ الْآتِي ، ثُمَّ أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الَّتِي تَلِيهِ :

- When you see the canine teeth (F̄X) إِذَا رَأَيْتَ نِيَّوبَ اللَّيْثِ بَارِزَةً فَلَا تُظَنَّ أَنَّ اللَّيْثَ يَتَسَمَّ
- of the lion sticking out (protruding). so do not think that the lion is smiling.

(١) مَا حُكْمُ تَوْكِيدِ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ بِالتَّوْنِ فِي هَذَا الْبَيْتِ ؟ وَلِمَ؟ (لِمَّة)

- 1- What is the ruling for the emphasis of the present tense verb with nun, in this couplet and why?

حُكْمُهُ جَائِزٌ لِأَنَّهُ تَلْبِيْسٌ

- The ruling is permissible because it is a demand /request.

- (٢) (رَأَى) هُنَا بَصَرِيَّةٌ هِيَ أَمْ قَلْبِيَّةٌ؟
 2- (He saw) Here is it 'seen with eyes' or 'thought in heart'.
 - (It is) visual. هِيَ بَصَرِيَّةٌ
- (٣) مِنْ أَيِّ بَابٍ (يَبْتَسِمُ)؟ كَمْ حُرُوفًا زَائِدًا فِيهِ؟ هَاتِ مِنْهُ الْمَاضِي وَالْأَمْرَ وَالْمَصْدَرَ.
 3- From which form is يَبْتَسِمُ (he is smiling)? How many extra letters are in it? Give from it the past tense, and the imperative, and the verbal noun.
 - مِنْ بَابٍ (اِنْتَعَلَ) (VIII) وَفِيهِ حُرُوفَانِ زَائِدَانِ
 It is from the form VIII اِنْتَعَلَ, and it has two extra letters.
 - To smile
 - Smile
 - Smiling
 (اِبْتَسَمَ - يَبْتَسِمُ)
 وَالْأَمْرُ (اِبْتَسِمِ)
 وَالْمَصْدَرُ (اِبْتِسَامًا)
- (٤) مَا مَعْنَى (الْلَيْثُ)؟ وَمَا جَمْعُهُ؟
 4- What is the meaning of اللَّيْثُ? And what is its plural?
 - مَعْنَاهُ الْأَسَدُ وَجَمْعُهُ لَيُوثٌ (lions).
 Its meaning is 'the lion' and its plural is لَيُوثٌ (lions).
- (٥) مَا مَعْنَى (الْثِيَابُ)؟ وَمَا مُفْرَدُهَا؟ هَلْ تَجْمَعُ هَذِهِ الْكَلِمَةُ جَمْعًا آخَرَ؟
 5- What is the meaning of (الْثِيَابُ) and what is its singular? Is this word made plural (with) another?
 - هِيَ السِّنُّ بِجَانِبِ الرُّبَاعِيَّةِ، وَمُفْرَدُهَا (نَابٌ) ذَلِكَ جَمْعُ آخَرٍ وَهُوَ (أَنْيَابٌ)
 These are frontal quarter teeth, and its singular is نَابٌ (fang), and it has another plural أَنْيَابٌ (fangs/canine teeth).
 NAIL
- (٦) لِمَ اقْتَرَنَ (لَا تَظَنَّ) بِالْفَاءِ؟
 6- Why is لَا تَظَنَّ joined with Fa?
 - لِأَنَّ جَوَابَ الشَّرْطِ فِعْلٌ طَلَبِيٌّ
 Because the jawab of shart is a talabi verb.
- (٧) أَعْرَبْ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌّ.
 7- Do grammatical analysis of that which has line under it.
 - اللَّيْثُ : مُضَاتٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُورٌ - بَارِزَةٌ : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ ثَانٍ
 - اللَّيْثُ : اِسْمٌ اَنَّ مَنْصُوبٌ - يَبْتَسِمُ : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ خَبَرٌ اَنَّ

س ٧ : مَا إِعْرَابُ اسْمِ الْإِشَارَةِ فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي ؟ : Q7: What is the grammatical analysis of the demonstrative pronoun in every sentence which follows :

- 1- Where are you travelling this year? (١) أَيْنَ تُسَافِرُ هَذِهِ السَّنَةَ؟
- مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْكَسْرِ ، فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ نَائِبٌ عَنْ ظَرْفِ الزَّمَانِ
- 2- Do you deal me (like) this dealing? (٢) أَتُعَامِلُنِي هَذِهِ الْمُعَامَلَةَ؟
- مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْكَسْرِ ، فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ نَائِبٌ عَنْ الْمَصْدَرِ
- 3- I memorized this surah. (٣) حَفِظْتُ هَذِهِ السُّورَةَ.
- مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْكَسْرِ ، فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ
- 4- What is in this bag of yours? (٤) مَاذَا فِي حَقِيبَتِكَ هَذِهِ؟
- مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْكَسْرِ ، فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ نَعَتْ لِحَقِيبَةٍ

س ٨ : أَعْرَبْ (خَوْفًا) فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي : Q8: Do grammatical analysis of (خَوْفًا) in every sentences which follows :

- 1- I am of the (most afraid)/worst of the people for the fear of the snakes. (١) أَنَا أَشَدُّ النَّاسِ خَوْفًا مِنَ الْحَيَاتِ.
- تَمْيِيزُ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ (تَمْيِيزُ الشَّيْءِ)
- 2- I stayed (remained) in the house from the fear of heat. (٢) بَقِيتُ فِي الْبَيْتِ خَوْفًا مِنَ الْحَرِّ.
- مَفْعُولٌ لِأَجْلِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- 3- I was very afraid. (٣) خِفْتُ خَوْفًا شَدِيدًا.
- مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- 4- The accident put severe fear in his heart. (٤) أَدْخَلَ الْحَادِثُ فِي قَلْبِهِ خَوْفًا شَدِيدًا.
- مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

س ٩ : مَا إِعْرَابُ (كَمْ) فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي ؟ : Q9: What is the grammatical analysis of (كَمْ) in every sentence which follows :

- 1- How many Riyals do you have? (١) كَمْ رِيَالًا عِنْدَكَ ؟ - مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ رَنْعٍ مُبْتَدَأٍ
- 2- How many surahs did you memorize. (٢) كَمْ سُورَةً حَفِظْتَ ؟ - مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ

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- 3- (٣) كَمْ يَوْمًا بَقِيتَ فِي مَكَّةَ؟ - مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلٍّ لَصَبٍ ظَرَفُ الزَّمَانِ
How many days did you stay (remain) in Makkah?
- 4- (٤) كَمْ سَجْدَةً سَجَدْتَ؟ - مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلٍّ لَصَبٍ مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ
How many prostrations did you prostrate?
- 5- (٥) بِكُمْ هَذَا؟
How much is this?
- مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلٍّ جَرَّ بِالْبَاءِ وَجَارٌّ وَبُخْرُورٌ فِي مَحَلٍّ رَفْعٌ خَبَرٌ

س ١٠ : مَا إِعْرَابُ (أَيٍّ) فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي : (أَيٍّ) in every sentence which follows :

- 1- (١) أَيُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا؟ خَبَرٌ مَرْفُوعٌ وَهُوَ مُضَاتٌ
Which day is this?
- 2- (٢) أَيُّ كِتَابٍ تَقْرَأُ؟ مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ وَهُوَ مُضَاتٌ
Which book are you reading?
- 3- (٣) أَيُّ صَلَاةٍ تُصَلِّي؟ مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ مَنْصُوبٌ وَهُوَ مُضَاتٌ
Which prayer are you praying?
- 4- (٤) أَيُّكُمْ غَابَ أَمْسٍ؟ مُبْتَدَأٌ مَرْفُوعٌ وَهُوَ مُضَاتٌ
Which (one) of you were absent yesterday?

س ١١ : مَا إِعْرَابُ (ثَلَاثٍ) فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي ؟ : (ثَلَاثٍ) in every sentence which follows :

- 1- (١) أَكَلْتُ ثَلَاثَ تَمَرَاتٍ. مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ
I ate three dates.
- 2- (٢) طُبِعَ هَذَا الْكِتَابُ ثَلَاثَ طَبَعَاتٍ. مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ مَنْصُوبٌ
This book was printed three printings (times).
- 3- (٣) اِنْتَظَرْتُكَ ثَلَاثَ سَاعَاتٍ. مَفْعُولٌ فِيهِ / ظَرَفُ الزَّمَانِ مَنْصُوبٌ
I waited for you three hours.
- 4- (٤) لِي ثَلَاثُ أَخَوَاتٍ. مُبْتَدَأٌ مَرْفُوعٌ
I have three sisters.
- 5- (٥) دَخَلَتِ الْجَامِعَةَ الْآنَ ثَلَاثُ سَيَّارَاتٍ. فَاعِلٌ مَرْفُوعٌ
Three cars entered the university right now.
- 6- (٦) مُدَّةُ الدَّرَاسَةِ فِي الْمَعْهَدِ ثَلَاثُ سَنَوَاتٍ. خَبَرٌ مَرْفُوعٌ
The course/study in the institute is three years (long).
- 7- (٧) ذُبِحَتْ ثَلَاثُ دَجَاجَاتٍ. نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ مَرْفُوعٌ
Three chickens were slaughtered.

الْمُجْعُولُ (عَلَى الْوُزْنِ فُعِلَتْ)

س ١٢ : هَاتِ مَثَالًا فِي جُمْلَةٍ لِكُلِّ مِمَّا يَأْتِي : **Q12:** Give an example in a sentence for every (sentence) which follows :

- (١) حَرْفُ امْتِنَاعٍ لِامْتِنَاعٍ .
- لَوْ جُتُّدْتَ لَنَجَحْتَ .
1- Particle of impossibility for the impossibility.
- Had you worked hard, you would have succeeded.
- (٢) حَرْفُ امْتِنَاعٍ لَوُجُودٍ .
- وَلَوْ لَا لُطْفُ اللَّهِ لَهَلَكَ النَّاسُ .
2- Particle for impossibility for the existence.
- Had it not been for the kindness of Allah (The Exalted), the people would have perished.
- (٣) اِلْاِخْتِصَاصُ . (هَاب - يَهَابُ) To fear .
- نَحْنُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ لَا نَهَابُ الْمَوْتَ .
3- Confinement.
- We the Muslims, we do not fear death.
- (٤) التَّخْفِيزُ .
- هَلَّا تَسْتَعِدُّ لِلْإِمْتِحَانِ .
4- Encouragement.
- Shouldn't you prepare for the examination.
- (٥) التَّثْنِيمُ .
- هَلَّا أَجَبْتَنِي مِنْ قَبْلُ .
5- Regret.
- Shouldn't you have informed me before.
- (٦) التَّغْلِيبُ .
- مُحَمَّدٌ وَأُخْتُهُ يَحْفَظَانِ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ .
6- Preference.
- Muhammad and his sisters are memorizing the Qur'an Al-Kareem (noble)
- (٧) ضَمِيرُ الْفَضْلِ .
- هَذَا هُوَ الْقَائِدُ .
7- Particle of setting apart.
- This is the leader.
- (٨) ضَمِيرُ النَّصْبِ الْمُنْفَصِلِ .
- إِيَّاكَ رَأَيْتُ .
8- Particle of detached accusative. (Used for emphasis)
- It is you that I saw.
- (٩) إِذَا الْفُجَائِيَّةُ .
- خَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ إِذَا رَجُلٌ بِالْبَابِ .
9- Iza of surprise.
- I left/exited the house and there was a man by the door.
- (١٠) مِنَ التَّبْعِيَّةِ .
- كُلْ مِنْ هَذَا الطَّعَامِ .
10- Particle of Partiality.
- Eat (some) from this food.
- (١١) مِنَ الزَّائِدَةِ .
- هَلْ مِنْ طَعَامٍ ؟ هَلْ مِنْ سَائِلٍ ؟
11- Extra 'Min'.
- Is there any food ? Is there any questioner ?

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- 12- Changing of 'Kaf' of second person.
- O' two brothers, that is a scholar.
- 13- 'La' of absolute negation.
- There is (absolutely) no escape from the test.
- 14- 'Lam' of beginning.
- Surely, he is better than I.
- 15- The displaced 'lam'.
- Indeed the man is a scholar/learned person.
- 16- To mourn.
- O! Muhammad. O! Islam. O! Hand. وَإِذَا هِ! وَإِسْلَامَاهِ! وَآيَاهِ!
- 17- Negation of Past tense with 'la'.
- Neither did I eat and nor did I drink.
- 18- The Object of reason.
- I served him hoping for the reward.
- 19- The absolute Object.
- I thank you a thanks.
- 20- The condition.
- I came to institution walking.
- 21- The differentiation of same. (tangible)
- Give me a litre of oil.
- 22- The differentiation of relation. (intangible)
- I am older than you in age.
- 23- Seeing visually (with eyes)
- I saw the teacher in the market.
- (١٢) تَصَرَّفَ كَافٍ الْخِطَابِ.
- يَا أَخَوَانِ ذَلِكُمَا عَالِمٌ
- (١٣) لَا النَّافِيَةُ لِلْجِنْسِ.
- لَا بُدَّ مِنَ الْإِخْتِبَارِ
- (١٤) لَامُ الْإِبْتِدَاءِ.
- لَهْوَ خَيْرٌ مِنِّي
- (١٥) اللَّامُ الْمَزْحَلَةُ.
- إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَعَالِمٌ
- (١٦) النَّذْبَةُ.
- وَإِذَا هِ! وَإِسْلَامَاهِ! وَآيَاهِ!
- (١٧) نَفْيُ الْمَاضِي بِ (لَا).
- لَا أَكَلْتُ وَلَا شَرِبْتُ
- (١٨) الْمَفْعُولُ لِأَجْلِهِ.
- خَدَمْتُهُ أَمَلًا فِي الثَّوَابِ
- (١٩) الْمَفْعُولُ الْمُطْلَقُ.
- [أَشْكُرُ] شُكْرًا لَكَ
- (٢٠) الْحَالُ.
- جِئْتُ إِلَى الْمَعْصِدِ مَاشِيًا
- (٢١) تَمْيِيزُ الذَّاتِ.
- أَعْطِنِي لِتَرَا زَيْتًا
- (٢٢) تَمْيِيزُ النَّسَبَةِ.
- أَنَا أَكْبَرُ مِنْكَ سِنًا
- (٢٣) رَأْيُ الْبَصَرِ يَسَّةً.
- رَأَيْتُ الْمُدْرَسَ فِي السُّوقِ

- 24- *Seeing conceptually (thinking).* (٢٤) رَأَى الْقَلْبِيَّةَ .
- I thought you are a teacher. - رَأَيْتُكَ مُدَرِّسًا
- 25- *The warning provided that the one who is warned against is a verbal noun.* (٢٥) التَّحْذِيرُ عَلَى أَنْ يَكُونَ الْمُحْذَرُ مِنْهُ مَصْدَرًا مُؤَوَّلًا .
- I warn you to hasten/hurry. - يَا لَكَ أَنْ تُسْرِعَ
- 26- *Demonstrative noun coming/occurring as an adjective.* (٢٦) اِسْمُ إِشَارَةٍ وَقَعَ نَعْتًا .
- From where did you purchase this pen of yours? - مِنْ أَيْنَ اشْتَرَيْتَ قَلَمَكَ هَذَا؟
- 27- *The one who is being called (which) earned the definiteness because of the particle of calling.* (٢٧) مُنَادَى اكْتَسَبَ التَّعْرِيفَ بِالنِّدَاءِ .
- O'boy, sit here. - يَا وَلَدُ اجْلِسْ هُنَا
- 28- *Deputy doer.* (٢٨) نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ .
- The apple was eaten. - أُكِلَتِ الْفَاكِهَةُ
- 29- *Mudaf (which) did not earn the definiteness because of mudaf ilaihi.* (٢٩) مُضَافٌ لَمْ يَكْتَسِبِ التَّعْرِيفَ بِالإِضَافَةِ .
- This is notebook of a student. - هَذَا كِتَابُ طَالِبٍ
- 30- *Resemblance of the sentence (i.e., a Phrase)* (٣٠) شَبَهَ الْجُمْلَةَ .
- Who is in the classroom? - مَنْ فِي الْفَصْلِ؟
- 31- *Verbal noun in place of being nominative.* (٣١) مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلٌ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ .
- That you memorize your lesson is better. - أَنْ تُذَكِّرَ دُرُوسَكَ أَحْسَنُ - بَلَّغْنِي أَنَّكَ مَرِيضٌ
- I was informed that you were sick.
- 32- *Verbal noun in place of being accusative.* (٣٢) مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلٌ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ .
- I want that I drink water. - أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَشْرَبَ الْمَاءَ
- 33- *Verbal noun in place of being genitive* (٣٣) مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلٌ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ .
- I left before my classmate's exit. - خَرَجْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ زَمِيلِي
- 34- *Nominal sentence whose predicate is also a nominal sentence.* (٣٤) جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ خَبَرَهَا جُمْلَةٌ اِسْمِيَّةٌ .
- The teacher, his car is beautiful. - الْأُسْتَاذُ سَيَارَتُهُ جَمِيلَةٌ

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س ١٣ : هَاتِ مِثَالًا لِكُلِّ مَا يَأْتِي : **Q13:** Give example of everyone what/that follows :

- 1- Pure three - letter verb from form : (١) فِعْلٌ ثَلَاثِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ مِنْ بَابِ :
- A : شَرِبَ - يَشْرَبُ - To drink (أ) فِعْلٌ يَفْعُلُ .
- B : شَرُفَ - يَشْرُفُ - To be noble (ب) فَعْلٌ يَفْعُلُ .
- C : دَرِثَ - يَرِثُ - To be heir to someone (ج) فَعْلٌ يَفْعُلُ .

- 2- Augmented three - letter verb : (٢) فِعْلٌ ثَلَاثِيٌّ مَزِيدٌ :
- A : أَكْرَمَ - يَكْرِمُ - To make someone noble (أ) بِحَرْفٍ . With one letter
- B : اُنْطَلَقَ - يَنْطَلِقُ - To leave (ب) بِحَرْفَيْنِ . With two letters
- C : اُسْتَقَامَ - يَسْتَقِيمُ - To stand firm (ج) بِثَلَاثَةِ أَحْرَفٍ . With three letters

- 3- The four - letter pure verb. (٣) اَلْفِعْلُ الرُّبَاعِيُّ الْمَجْرَدُ .
- زُلْزَلَ - يُزْلَزَلُ - To shake

- 4- Augmented four - letter verb. (٤) فِعْلٌ رُّبَاعِيٌّ مَزِيدٌ :
- A : نَدَحَرَجَ - To roll down (أ) بِحَرْفٍ . With one letter
- B : اِنْرَنَعَ - To soak (ب) بِحَرْفَيْنِ . With two letters

س ١٤ : اُنْقُلِ الْأَفْعَالَ الْآتِيَةَ إِلَى بَابِ (اَفْتَعَلَ) : **Q14:** Transfer the following verbs to form (اَفْتَعَلَ) : (FVIIII)

1. To increase زَادَ . اَزْدَادَ ← اَزْدَادُ
2. To be patient صَبَرَ . اَصْطَبَرَ ← اَصْطَبِرُ
3. To beware وَقَى . اَوْقَى ← اُلْقَى

س ١٥ : هَاتِ مِثَالًا لِكُلِّ وَزْنٍ مِنْ أَوْزَانِ الْمَصَادِرِ الْآتِيَةِ : **Q15:** Give example of everyone on the pattern of the following verbal nouns :

1. Harvest/Agriculture - Business - Treason فِعَالَةٌ . ذِرَاعَةٌ - تِجَارَةٌ - خِيَانَةٌ
2. Drinking - Miserly - Sadness فُعْلٌ . شُرْبٌ - بُخْلٌ - حُزْنٌ
3. Lying - Happy - Thunder فَعْلٌ . كَذِبٌ - فَرَحٌ - صَعِقٌ
4. Victory/success - seizure - Eating - Calculation فَعْلٌ . فَتْحٌ - اخْذٌ - اَكْلٌ - حَسِبٌ - ٢٩٨ -

س ١٦ : أَدْخِلْ هَمْزَةَ الْإِسْتِفْهَامِ عَلَى الْجُمْلِ الْآتِيَةِ : Q16: Enter particle of interrogation to the following sentences :

- 1- (١) أَنْفَتَحَ بَابُ الْمَطْعَمِ ؟ Was the door of the restaurant opened?
- 2- (٢) أَرْسَلْتَ الْبَرَقِيَّةَ ؟ Did you send the telegram?
- 3- (٣) الْمَدِيرُ قَالَ لَكَ هَذَا ؟ Did the principal say this to you?
- 4- (٤) أَوْرَنَ الْجَرَسُ ؟ Did the bell ring?

س ١٧ : مَا نَوْعُ (مَا) فِي كُلِّ مَا يَأْتِي ؟ : Q17: What type of (Ma) is in everyone what follows :

- 1- (١) ﴿مَا هَذَا بَشَرًا﴾ . الْجَارِيَّةُ 'This is not a human'.
- 2- (٢) ﴿مَا أَغْنَى عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ﴾ . النَّافِيَةُ 'Neither his wealth nor what he earned enrich him (avail him)'.
- 3- (٣) ﴿وَمَا تَفْعَلُوا مِنْ خَيْرٍ يَعْلَمْهُ اللَّهُ﴾ . الْشَّرْطِيَّةُ 'And whatever you do good (from good) Allah knows about it.'
- 4- (٤) ﴿إِنَّمَا الصَّدَقَاتُ لِلْفُقَرَاءِ﴾ . النَّكَافَةِ 'The sadaqats (charities) are only for the poor (people)'.
- 5- (٥) ﴿أُولَئِكَ يُجْزَوْنَ الْغُرْفَةَ بِمَا صَبَرُوا﴾ . الْمُضَدَّرِيَّةُ 'Those people will be rewarded with big places for their patience'.
- 6- (٦) ﴿لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ﴾ . النَّوْصُولَةُ 'I do not worship that which you worship'.
- 7- (٧) ﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَسْتَحْيِي أَنْ يَضْرِبَ مَثَلًا مَّا﴾ . مَا النَّكِرَةُ النَّامَةُ الْمُبْهَمَةُ 'Indeed Allah does not feel shy in citing any example like --'.
- 8- (٨) ﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَقْبَلُ تَوْبَةَ الْعَبْدِ مَا لَمْ يُغْرَرْ﴾ . الْمُضَدَّرِيَّةُ الظَّرْوَنِيَّةُ 'Indeed Allah is the one who accepts the repentance of the servant as long as he is not in death throes'.
- 9- (٩) ﴿مَاذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِهَذَا مَثَلًا﴾ ؟ الْإِسْتِفْصَامِيَّةُ 'What Allah wanted (meant) with this example'?
- 10- (١٠) ﴿لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ إِذَا مَا تَمَّ نَقْصَانُ﴾ . الرَّائِدَةُ 'For everything which you have is a complete loss'.

Q17 cont'd....

أنواع ما Types of 'ma'

- 1- الْجَزَائِيَّةُ This 'ma' is negative and is like كَيْسٌ, and was used by people of Hijaz. It is entered in a nominal sentence. It leaves the subject of the sentence nominative, and renders the predicate accusative.
- 2- النَّانِيَّةُ It is a particle used for negation. It is mostly followed by a past tense verb but sometimes may be followed by present tense, or a nominal sentence. This 'ma' is also used like مَا الْجَزَائِيَّةُ.
- 3- الشَّرْطِيَّةُ It is a noun that carries a conditional meaning, 'whatever'. Used in a conditional sentence, it renders two verbs majzum.
- 4- الْكَافَّةُ It is a particle that prevents particles إِنَّ، وَأَنَّ from carrying out their grammatical influence. In case of إِنَّ، the meaning is altered from 'indeed' to that of a restriction. It can be used in a verbal sentence.
- 5- الْمُضَرِّيَّةُ It is a particle like أَنْ، and along with the following past or present tense, brings the meaning of a gerund (with accusative present tense it makes الْمُضَرَّرُ الْمُؤَوَّلُ (interpreted verbal noun).
- 6- الْمَوْضُولَةُ It is a relative pronoun like 'الَّذِي' and is used to represent a noun for any gender or number. It is translated as 'that which'. It is not restricted by number or gender.
- 7- مَا النَّكِرَةُ النَّانِيَّةُ الْبُهْمَةُ It is called a 'completely indefinite and vague ma'. It gives an adjective meaning of 'some' or 'certain'. It is used after an indefinite noun to increase the ambiguity of the topic.
- 8- الْمُضَرِّيَّةُ الظَّرْفِيَّةُ It is considered a particle and it gives the meaning of 'as long as'. It is used both with past and present tense verbs, specifically with present tense with لَمْ.
- 9- الْإِسْتِفْصَائِيَّةُ It is a noun used to ask a question and typically translated as 'what'. Usually appears at the beginning of a nominal sentence. It can come with 'ذا' as 'مَاذَا' or can be joined without 'alif' like لَمْ، لَمْ، لَمْ، لَمْ to a preposition.
- 10- الرَّائِدَةُ It comes as extra and considered a particle. It comes extra after particles and nouns of condition, as well as after genitival particles.

س ١٨ : مَا نَوْعُ (الْلَامِ) فِي كُلِّ مَا يَأْتِي ؟ : Q18: What kind of 'lam' is in each one of that which

follows? :

- 1- ﴿لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ﴾. حَرْفُ جَرٍّ. 'To Allah belongs what is in the heavens and in the earth.'
- 2- ﴿وَلَأَجْرُ الْآخِرَةِ أَكْبَرُ﴾. الْإِبْتِدَاءُ. 'The reward of the end (the Hereafter) is greater.'
- 3- ﴿إِنَّ أَوَّلَ بَيْتٍ وُضِعَ لِلنَّاسِ لَلَّذِي بِبَكَّةَ﴾. الْمَرْحَلَةُ (ب). 'Indeed the first house (which is) put (built) for the people is the one which is built in Bakkah.'
- 4- ﴿وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ﴾. التَّغْلِيلُ. 'And I did not create the jinn and the humans except that they worship me.'
- 5- ﴿فَلْيَضْحَكُوا قَلِيلًا وَلْيَبْكُوا كَثِيرًا﴾. الْأَمْرُ. 'So let them smile a little and cry a lot'.
- 6- ﴿وَنَالَهُ لَأَكِيدَنَّ أَصْنَامَكُمْ﴾. لَامٌ تَلْقِي الْقَسَمِ (أَوْ لَامُ الْجَوَابِ الْقَسَمِ). 'And I swear by Allah that I will plan something against your Gods'.

فُعْلَيْنِ Dual

س ١٩ : تَعَجَّبَ مِنْ جَمَالِ النُّجُومِ مُسْتَعْمِلًا فِعْلِي التَّعَجُّبِ. Q19: Marvel (show surprise/appreciation) on the beauty of the stars using the two verbs of surprise/appreciation.

1. How beautiful the stars are! مَبْتَدَأٌ حَبَرٌ مَا أَجْمَلَ النُّجُومَ! (مَا أَفْعَلَهُ)
2. How beautiful the stars are! رَفْعٌ نَائِضٌ الرَّائِدَةُ أَجْمَلَ بِالنُّجُومِ! (أَفْعَلُ بِهِ)

س ٢٠ : هَاتِ شَاهِدًا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ لِكُلِّ فِعْلٍ مِنْ فِعْلِي التَّعَجُّبِ. Q20: Give a witness from the noble Qur'an for every verb from the two verbs of wonder.

1. 'How well (patiently) will they endure the fire!' مَا أَفْعَلَهُ: (فَمَا أَصْبَرَهُمْ عَلَى النَّارِ) (٢:١٧٥)
2. 'How (good) their hearing and eyesight will be the day they come to us.' أَفْعَلُ بِهِ: (أَسْمِعْ بِهِمْ وَأَبْصِرْ يَوْمَ يَأْتُوتُنَا) (١٩:٣٨)

س ٢١ : هَاتِ الْمَصْدَرَ، وَمَصْدَرَ الْمَرَّةِ، وَمَصْدَرَ الْهَيْئَةِ، وَالْمَصْدَرَ الْمِيمِيَّ مِنْ (مَاتَ). (مَاتَ - يَمُوتُ)

Q21: Give the verbal noun, verbal noun of the moment, verbal noun of the body, and verbal noun of mimi from (مَاتَ).

1. Verbal noun = Dying. الْمَصْدَرُ - مَوْتُ
2. Verbal noun denoting how many times an action takes place: مَصْدَرُ التَّرَةِ - مَوْتَةٌ
3. Verbal noun denoting the manner / type of an action: The manner of dying. مَصْدَرُ الْهَيْئَةِ - مَيْتَةٌ
4. Verbal noun with an extra 'م' at the beginning: Dying. الْمَصْدَرُ الْمِيمِي - مَمَاتٌ

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س ٢٢ : أَعْرَبِ الْبَيْتَ الْآتِي إِعْرَابًا كَامِلًا : **Q22:** Do grammatical analysis of the following couplet with complete analysis.

- حَتَّى مَتَى أَنْتَ فِي لَهْوٍ وَفِي لَعِبٍ وَالْمَوْتُ نَحْوَكَ يَهْوِي فَاتِحًا فَاهُ
- While the death swooping down towards you (with) its mouth open. | Until when you are in entertainment and in play.

حَتَّى : حَرْفٌ جَرٌّ بِمَعْنَى (إِلَى)

مَتَى : اِسْمٌ اِسْتِفْهَامٍ وَهُوَ ظَرْفٌ زَمَانٍ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ

أَنْتَ : ضَمِيرٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْفَتْحِ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ ، مُبْتَدَأٌ

فِي لَهْوٍ : جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ ، حَبْرٌ

وَ : حَرْفٌ عَطْفٍ

فِي لَعِبٍ : جَارٌ وَمَجْرُورٌ مَعْطُوفٌ عَلَى (فِي لَهْوٍ)

وَ : وَادُ الْحَالِ

الْمَوْتُ : مُبْتَدَأٌ مَرْفُوعٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ رَفْعٍ ضَمَّةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

نَحْوُ : ظَرْفٌ مَكَانٍ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ نَصْبٍ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

كَ : ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْفَتْحِ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ ، مُضَاتٌ إِلَيْهِ

يَهْوِي : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ رَفْعٍ ضَمَّةٌ مُقَدَّرَةٌ عَلَى الْيَاءِ وَالْعَائِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هُوَ

وَالْجُذْلَةُ (وَالْمَوْتُ نَحْوَكَ يَهْوِي) فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ حَالٌ ، صَاحِبُ الْحَالِ أَنْتَ

فَاتِحًا : حَالٌ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ نَصْبٍ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ ، صَاحِبُ الْحَالِ الْمَوْتُ

فَا : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ نَصْبٍ الْأَلِفُ

أَلْهَاءُ (وَ) : ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الصَّمِّ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ ، مُضَاتٌ إِلَيْهِ

س ٢٣ : أَعْرَبِ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌّ فِيمَا يَأْتِي : **Q23:** Do grammatical analysis of what has a line under it, in what follows :

1- ﴿فَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ مِنْكُمْ فَإِنِّي أُعَذِّبُهُ عَذَابًا لَا أُعَذِّبُهُ أَحَدًا مِنَ الْعَالَمِينَ﴾
'So to whoever disbelieves among you, surely I shall give him such a punishment (which) I will not give (it) to anybody else in the worlds.'

- عَذَابًا : مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ نَصْبٍ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

- أَلْهَاءُ (وَ) : مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ نَابٍ عَنِ الْمَصْدَرِ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الصَّمِّ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ يُعَوِّدُ عَلَى عَذَابًا

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(٢) ﴿فَاجْلِدُوهُمْ ثَمَانِينَ جَلْدَةً﴾ .

2- Flog them eighty floggings (strips).

- ثَمَانِينَ : مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ عَدَدٌ نَابٍ عَنِ الْمَصْدَرِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ نَصْبِهِ أَلْيَاءُ

(٣) اِتَّصَلْتُ بِهِ هَاتِفِيًّا .

3- I contacted him by phone .

- هَاتِفِيًّا : مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ نَعَتْ لِلْمَصْدَرِ الْمَحْذُوفِ تَقْدِيرُهُ اِتِّصَالَامٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

(وَلِي - يَلِي)

س ٢٤ : اِقْرَأِ الْبَيْتَ ، ثُمَّ أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الَّتِي تَلِيهِ :
Q24: Read the following couplet , then answer the questions which follow it .

وَقَدْ يَجْمَعُ اللَّهُ الشَّتَيْتَيْنِ بَعْدَمَا
يَظُنَّانِ كُلُّ الظَّنِّ أَنَّ لَا تَلَاقِيَا

- They (2) think (suspect) (with) all the suspicion that they (2) will never meet .
- And Allah may (sometimes) gather two dispersed afterwards when

(١) مَاذَا تُفِيدُ (قَدْ) هُنَا ؟

1- What قَدْ points to here ?

- النَّفِيلُ (Rarity)

(٢) مَا نَوْعُ (مَا) هُنَا؟

2- What kind of (ما) is used here .

- مَا الْمَصْدَرِيَّةُ

3- Do grammatical analysis of what has a line under it .
(٣) أَعْرَبَ مَا تَحْتَهُ خَطٌّ .

- الشَّتَيْتَيْنِ : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ نَصْبِهِ أَلْيَاءُ

- بَعْدَ : ظَرَبَتْ زَمَانٍ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

- مَا : مَا الْمَصْدَرِيَّةُ

يَظُنَّانِ : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ رَفْعِهِ ثُبُوتُ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ بِمَنْبُئٍ عَلَى اسْكُونٍ

فِي مَحَلِّ رَنْعٍ ، فَاعِلٌ وَالْمَصْدَرُ الْمُؤَوَّلُ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ ، مُضَاتٌ إِلَيْهِ ، وَتَقْدِيرُهُ (بَعْدَ ظَنِّمَا)

- كَلَّ : مَفْعُولٌ مُطْلَقٌ نَابٍ عَنِ الْمَصْدَرِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةٌ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحَةٌ ظَاهِرَةٌ

- تَلَاقِيَا : اِسْمٌ (لَا) التَّائِيَّةُ لِلْجِنْسِ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الْفَتْحِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ ، خَبَرُ لَا التَّائِيَّةِ لِلْجِنْسِ مَحْذُوفٌ

- الْأَلِفُ : لِلإِشْبَاعِ (تُلْحَقُ بِالْفَوَا فِي الشَّعْرِيَّةِ إِذَا كَانَتْ مُنَحَرَكَةً)

(Joined with/for the rhyming of the couplet , therefore it is vowelized)

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س ٢٥ : اَعْرَبِ الْآيَةَ الْكَرِيمَةَ الْآتِيَةَ : Q25: Do grammatical analysis of the following noble ayah.

﴿فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ﴾ .
'So whoever does an atom's weight of good will see it'.

- فَاَلْعَاءُ : حَرْفُ عَظْمٍ
- مَنْ : اِسْمٌ شَرْطِيٌّ جَارِمٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ ، مُبْتَدَأٌ
- يَعْمَلُ : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْرُومٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ جَزْمِهِ السُّكُونُ وَهُوَ فِعْلٌ الشَّرْطِ وَفَاعِلُهُ ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هُوَ وَالْجَعْلَةُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ خَبَرُ الْمُبْتَدَأِ
- مِثْقَالٌ : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحُهُ ظَاهِرَةٌ وَهُوَ مُضَافٌ
- ذَرَّةٌ : مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ مَجْرُومٌ وَعَلَامَةُ جَزْمِهِ كَسْرُهُ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- خَيْرًا : تَمْيِيزٌ مَنْصُوبٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ نَصْبِهِ فَتْحُهُ ظَاهِرَةٌ
- يَرُ : فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْرُومٌ ، وَعَلَامَةُ جَزْمِهِ حَذْفُ حَرْبِ عِلَّةٍ وَهُوَ جَوَابُ الشَّرْطِ وَفَاعِلُهُ ضَمِيرٌ مُسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هُوَ
- هَا (الْعَاءُ) : مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الضَّمِّ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ

س ٢٦ : اجْعَلْ كُلَّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي حَالًا : Q26: Make every sentence which comes (follows) into 'hal'.

- 1- The sun, it is setting. (١) الشَّمْسُ تَغْرُبُ .
Don't pray nawafils while the sun is setting (sets). لَا تَصَلِّ النَّافِلَةَ وَالشَّمْسُ تَغْرُبُ .
- 2- The sun sat. (٢) غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ .
I entered my house while the sun had set. دَخَلْتُ بَيْتِي وَقَدْ غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ
- 3- I am reciting the Qur'an. (٣) أَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ .
I sat while reading the Qur'an. جَلَسْتُ أَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ

س ٢٧ : لِمَاذَا أَتَى بِضَمِيرِ النَّصْبِ الْمُنْفَصِلِ فِي كُلِّ مِمَّا يَأْتِي ؟ : Q27: Why the accusative detached pronoun is brought/used in each of the following ?:

- 1- 'And be grateful to Allah that if it is only He you worship.' (١) ﴿وَأَشْكُرُوا لِلَّهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ إِيَّاهُ تَعْبُدُونَ﴾ .
Because it occurred as an object, and before its verb. لِأَنَّهُ وَقَعَ مَفْعُولًا بِهِ وَتَقَدَّمَ عَلَى فِعْلِهِ

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- (٢) ﴿نَحْنُ نَرْزُقُكُمْ وَإِيَّاهُمْ﴾ .
 2- 'We will give provision to you and to them.'
 - Because it occurred after the particle of conjunction. لَأَنَّهُ وَقَعَ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ عَطْفٍ .
 (أَنْ + لَا)
- (٣) ﴿أَمَرَ إِلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ﴾ .
 3- 'He (Allah) ordered that you do not worship (anyone) except Him.'
 - Because it occurred after the particle of exception. لَأَنَّهُ وَقَعَ بَعْدَ إِلَّا
- (٤) ﴿وَمَا كَانَ اسْتِغْفَارُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ لِأَبِيهِ إِلَّا عَنْ مَوْعِدَةٍ وَعَدَهَا إِيَّاهُ﴾ .
 4- As for the prayer of Ibrahim for his father, it was only about a promise that he made it to him.'
 - Because the two pronouns are of the same rank so they must be separated. لَأَنَّ الضَّمِيرَيْنِ مِنْ رُتْبَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ فَيَحِبُّ الْفَصْلُ
- (٥) حُبِّي إِيَّاكَ أَكْثَرُ مِنْ حُبِّكَ إِيَّايَ .
 5- My love for you is more than your love for me .
 Because it occurred as object for the verbal noun which is مُضَارَّةٌ to its doer. لَأَنَّهُ وَقَعَ مَفْعُولًا بِهِ لِمُضَرَّرٍ مُضَارَّةٍ إِلَى فَاعِلِهِ

س ٢٨ : حَوِّلِ الْفِعْلَ فِي كُلِّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي إِلَى مُضَرَّرٍ :
 Q28: Change the verb in every sentence which comes/follows to (with) a verbal noun .

- (١) أَخْرَجَنِي الْمُدْرَسُ أَمْسَ .
 1- The teacher made me exit (eusted me) yesterday .
 - إِخْرَاجُ الْمُدْرَسِ إِيَّايَ أَمْسَ
- (٢) سَأَلَهُ الْمُدِيرُ .
 2- The principal asked him .
 - سُؤَالُ الْمُدِيرِ إِيَّاهُ
- (٣) دَعَاكَ الْإِمَامُ .
 3- The imam invited/called you .
 - دَعْوَةُ الْإِمَامِ إِيَّاكَ
- (٤) سَاعَدْتَنَا .
 4- You helped us .
 - مُسَاعَدَتُكَ إِيَّانَا

س ٢٩ : أَجِبْ عَنِ السَّوَالَيْنِ الْآتَيْنِ مُسْتَعْمِلًا الضَّمَائِرِ . فِي أَيِّهِمَا يُجُوزُ الْإِتِّصَالُ وَالْإِنْفَصَالُ؟ وَلِمَ؟ (بِمَ)

Q29: Answer the following two questions using pronouns. In which of them (2) it is permissible to use the attached or detached (pronouns). And why?

(١) مَنْ عَلَّمَكَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ؟

1- Who taught you the Arabic (language)?

- My father taught it to me.

- عَلَّمَنِيهَا أَبِي (عَلَّمَ + ن + ي + هَا)

- يُجُوزُ الْإِتِّصَالُ وَالْإِنْفَصَالُ لِأَنَّ الضَّمِيرَيْنِ اخْتَلَفَا فِي الرُّتَبَةِ

- It is permissible to use the attached and detached (pronouns) because the two pronouns differ in the class.

(٢) مَنْ عَلَّمَ أَخَاكَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ؟

2- Who taught your brother the Arabic (language)?

- My father taught it to him.

- عَلَّمَهُ إِيَّاهُ أَبِي

- لَا يُجُوزُ الْإِتِّصَالُ لِأَنَّ الضَّمِيرَيْنِ مِنَ الرُّتَبَةِ وَاحِدَةٍ

- It is permissible to use the attached and detached (pronouns) because the two pronouns are from the same class.

Q30: Make examples of the meaning جَعَلَ (جَعَلَ) as the following: شَرَعَ . ظَنَّ . صَيَّرَ . أَوْجَدَ.

١. شَرَعَ : جَعَلَ الطُّلَّابُ يَكْتُبُونَ

1. To start : The students began to write.

٢. ظَنَّ : أَجَعَلْتَنِي رَاسِبًا

2. To think : Did you think (that) I (was) the one who failed.

٣. صَيَّرَ : جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَحْمَ الْخِنْزِيرِ حَرَامًا

3. To cause to be / become : Allah (SWT) made the meat of swine impermissible.

٤. أَوْجَدَ : جَعَلَ اللَّهُ الظُّلُمَاتِ وَالنُّورَ

4. To make / invent : Allah made the darknesses and the light.

Q31: What does عَسَى denote to in each ayah which comes / follows?

س ٣١ : مَاذَا تُفِيدُ (عَسَى) فِي كُلِّ آيَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي؟

(١) ﴿وَقُلْ عَسَى أَنْ يَهْدِيَنِّي رَبِّي﴾

1- 'And say may be that my Lord will lead me.'

- It denotes the hope.

- تُفِيدُ التَّوَجُّيَّ

(٢) ﴿وَعَسَى أَنْ تَكْرَهُوا شَيْئًا وَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ﴾

2- And it may be that you dislike something while it is good for you.

- It points towards the fear.

- تُفِيدُ الْإِشْفَاقَ

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Q32: س ٣٢ : مَا حُكْمُ تَوْكِيدِ الْفِعْلِ بِالنُّونِ فِي كُلِّ مِثَالٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي ؟ : What is the ruling of emphasis of the verb with 'nun' in each example which follows :

- 1- (١) ﴿فَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلَّا وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ﴾ .
 'So do not die except (in the state of) that you are Muslims.'
 - هَذَا جَائِزٌ .
 - It is permissible .
- 2- (٢) ﴿فَإِمَّا تَرَيَنَّ مِنَ الْبَشَرِ أَحَدًا فَقُولِي إِنَّي نَذَرْتُ لِلرَّحْمَنِ صَوْمًا﴾ .
 'So if you see anyone from the human beings, say: indeed I have vowed a fast for the sake of Ar-Rahman (Allah).' (19:26)
 - هَذَا اقْرَيْبٌ مِنَ الْوَاجِبِ .
 - It is near/almost compulsory .
- 3- (٣) ﴿وَنَالَهُ لَأُكِيدَنَّ أَصْنَامَكُمْ﴾ .
 'And I swear by Allah that I will devise something against your idols.'
 - هَذَا وَاجِبٌ .
 - It is compulsory .
- 4- (٤) اَدْخُلَنَّ الْفَصْلَ يَا إِخْوَانُ .
 Enter the classroom, O' brothers.
 - هَذَا جَائِزٌ .
 - It is permissible .

Q33: س ٣٣ : اجْعَلْ كُلَّ جُمْلَةٍ مِمَّا يَأْتِي جَوَابًا لِلْقَسَمِ ، وَغَيْرِ مَا يَلْزَمُ : Make every sentence which follows with an answer to the oath , and change what is necessary .

- 1- (١) إِلَى الْمَدِيرِ أَشْكُوكَ غَدًا .
 I will complain (about) you to the principal tomorrow.
 - وَاللَّهِ لَأَدُلِّيَ* الْمَدِيرَ أَشْكُوكَ غَدًا .
 - By Allah , I will complain (about) you to the principal tomorrow .
- 2- (٢) أَسَافِرُ إِلَى مَكَّةَ بَعْدَ أُسْبُوعٍ .
 I will travel to Makkah after a week .
 - وَاللَّهِ لَأُسَافِرَنَّ إِلَى مَكَّةَ بَعْدَ أُسْبُوعٍ .
 - By Allah , I will travel to Makkah after a week .
- 3- (٣) لَا أَظْلِمُ أَحَدًا فِي الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ .
 I will not oppress anyone in the future .
 - وَاللَّهِ لَأُظْلِمُ أَحَدًا فِي الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ .
 - By Allah , I will not oppress anyone in the future .
- 4- (٤) أُحِبُّ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ .
 I love the Arabic language .
 - وَاللَّهِ لَأُحِبُّ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ .
 - By Allah , I love the Arabic language .

* Nun of taukeed is not used if lam is attached to a word other than a verb .

Q34: *Give two* هَاتِ مِثَالَيْنِ لِلْإِسْتِثْنَاءِ الْمُنْقَطِعِ أَحَدُهُمَا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ وَالْآخَرُ مِنْ إِنْشَائِكَ. *examples of the disconnected exception (both the excepted and from which exception is made, are of different kind), one of them from the Noble Qur'an and the other from your composition.*

1. 'So they are (all) enemies to/for me except the Lord of the worlds'. (يَا أَيُّهَا الْعَالَمِينَ (٢٤:٨٨)
2. The students entered the university except the cars. دَخَلَ الطُّلَّابُ الْجَامِعَةَ إِلَّا السَّيَّارَاتِ

Q35: *Give two* هَاتِ مِثَالَيْنِ لِلْإِسْتِثْنَاءِ الْمُفَرَّغِ أَحَدُهُمَا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ وَالْآخَرُ مِنْ إِنْشَائِكَ. *examples of the 'emptied' exception (the thing that is excepted is mentioned, and from which exception is made, is not mentioned), one of them from the Noble Qur'an and the other from your composition.*

1. And nothing destroys us except the circumstance (time). وَمَا يُضْلِكُنَا إِلَّا الدَّهْرُ (٢٥:٢٤)
2. Nobody came except Hamid. مَا جَاءَ إِلَّا حَامِدٌ

Q36: *Enter Extra (ما) to* أَدْخِلْ (مَا) الزَّائِدَةَ عَلَى (إِنْ) الشَّرْطِيَّةِ فِي الْجُمْلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ، وَغَيِّرْ مَا يَلْزَمُ. *(عَنْ) of the condition in the following sentence, and change what is necessary.*

- *If you travel to Makkah, I will travel with you.* إِنْ تُسَافِرَ إِلَى مَكَّةَ أُسَافِرُ مَعَكَ.
- *If you travel to Makkah, I will travel with you.* إِمَّا تُسَافِرَنَّ إِلَى مَكَّةَ أُسَافِرُ مَعَكَ.

The use of 'Nun' is near-compulsory after the particle إِمَّا for strengthening



الصفحة الأخيرة من هذا الملف والجزء الثالث
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تُمَّتْ بِعَوْنِ اللَّهِ

لِلَّهِ